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Suggestions For Material To  
Be  
Published and Distributed  
Regarding  
The 1927 Spring Clean-Up  
Supported By  
The Special Federal Appropriation.

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## FOREWORD

Early in 1927 the Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 for the "eradication and control" of the European Corn Borer. This fund, with the cooperation of the states affected and with the support of the proper legislation in those states, makes possible the first, great, widely organized attempt to retard the progress of the borer into uninfested territory and to keep the borer population below the point of commercial damage to the crop in areas where the insect is well established.

The control, use and expenditure of the fund is vested in the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who, in cooperation with state control officials, outlines the procedure and carries on the work.

This pamphlet is issued to enable all concerned to inform themselves about the plan, the organization, the regulations and requirements, the availability of government equipment, the extra labor fee and penalties.

## BRIEF OUTLINE OF PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

Territory which is designated as subject to the special clean-up





program will be organized in units of one, two or three counties. Each of these units will be under the supervision of a County Corn Borer Supervisor who is responsible to the Federal Administrator of Corn Borer Control appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Federal Bureau of Entomology. Each County Supervisor will have under his jurisdiction a number of Corn Borer Inspectors. These inspectors, at intervals, will inspect fields and farm premises to determine and record what work must be done to meet the Regulations, to note what progress on such work the farmer is making, and to check up as to whether or not the farmer finally has met the Regulations, and if so, what methods he used. The County Supervisors, Inspectors, and the official operators of Government owned equipment will be employed and paid by the Federal Government, but they will be deputized, by the state in which they work, to operate under the laws of that state regarding corn borer control.

The 1927 Spring clean-up campaign referred to is made possible by Congressional and state action for the benefit of the American farmer. The success of the campaign depends very largely upon the wholehearted support of farmers and upon their cooperation in performing upon their





premises the work necessary to meet the Regulations. Farmers who accomplish such work, within the areas specified, are said "to pass inspection" and are then entitled to the extra labor fee (rates published elsewhere herewith), from the Federal Government, allowed by the special Federal Corn Borer Act.

Farmers within the areas specified who fail to meet the Regulations are subject to a fine or penalty imposed by the state. When the authorities, at Government expense, have to actually perform the work necessary on a farm in order to have the premises meet the Regulations, the farmer who operates that farm is not only subject to a fine or penalty imposed by the state, but also he is subject to an assessment by the state for the cost of such work at "farmer-cost" prices (rates published elsewhere herewith). The fines or penalties imposed by the state go to the state treasury. The assessments collected by the state for work performed at Government expense go first to the state treasury, but the states are supposed to return such assessments to the Federal Treasury.

REGULATIONS FOR CORN BORER CONTROL: THEIR INTERPRETATION,

AND SUGGESTED METHODS FOR COMPLYING WITH THEM.

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To satisfy the necessary requirements for safe corn borer control, certain Regulations must be laid down and these must be met by the farmer to enable him to pass inspection. These Regulations and recommendations set a standard for inspection. They should be clearly defined so that those concerned may see clearly and understand thoroughly the objective or goal to be reached in clean-up work. Then as much freedom as possible should be given the farmer to enable him to meet the Regulations in his own way and according to his own conditions. But too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that THE REGULATIONS MUST BE FULLY COMPLIED WITH.

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